

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA VIEWED FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

Workmen Regulating Factories, Says Berlin
Despatch---Another Hun Writer Asserts
Economic Chaos Still Prevails

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 17.—Two divergent articles in the German press on the situation in Russia give a contrasting picture of economic conditions there and seem to indicate that confusion prevails in Germany as well as in the allied nations regarding the actual state of affairs.

The Berlin Tageblatt gives a rosy picture of Russian economic conditions, declaring the workers everywhere are obeying orders of their superiors and regulating industry.

There are now three types of factories in Russia, says the Tageblatt; those still privately-owned, whose surplus earnings are turned into the public treasury; those that have been turned over to the public, but are operated by local councils of workmen; those now public property, in which operations have been centralized for the whole nation.

Shut 30 Paper Mills

To this third group belong paper mills, sugar mills and tobacco factories, and it is proposed to place all factories under this head. Increase of production is now being striven for and in many cases realized. Formerly there were 43 paper mills in Russia, of which 13 produced 80 per cent of all the paper made. Therefore, the other 30 factories have been closed and a new organization has been created to operate the 13 productive ones.

The same form of organization is being extended to the iron industry. The union at Makeyevka was producing only 1044 tons of coal a day during the Kerensky revolution. Now, although the number of miners has decreased from 20,000 to 13,000, the union is raising 1674 tons a day. The

locomotive department of the Sormovo factory, which made seven engines a month under the czar, made only four a month under the first revolution; it has increased to six under the soviet government.

These figures, says the Tageblatt, shows that the Russians have succeeded in remedying the deplorable industrial situation.

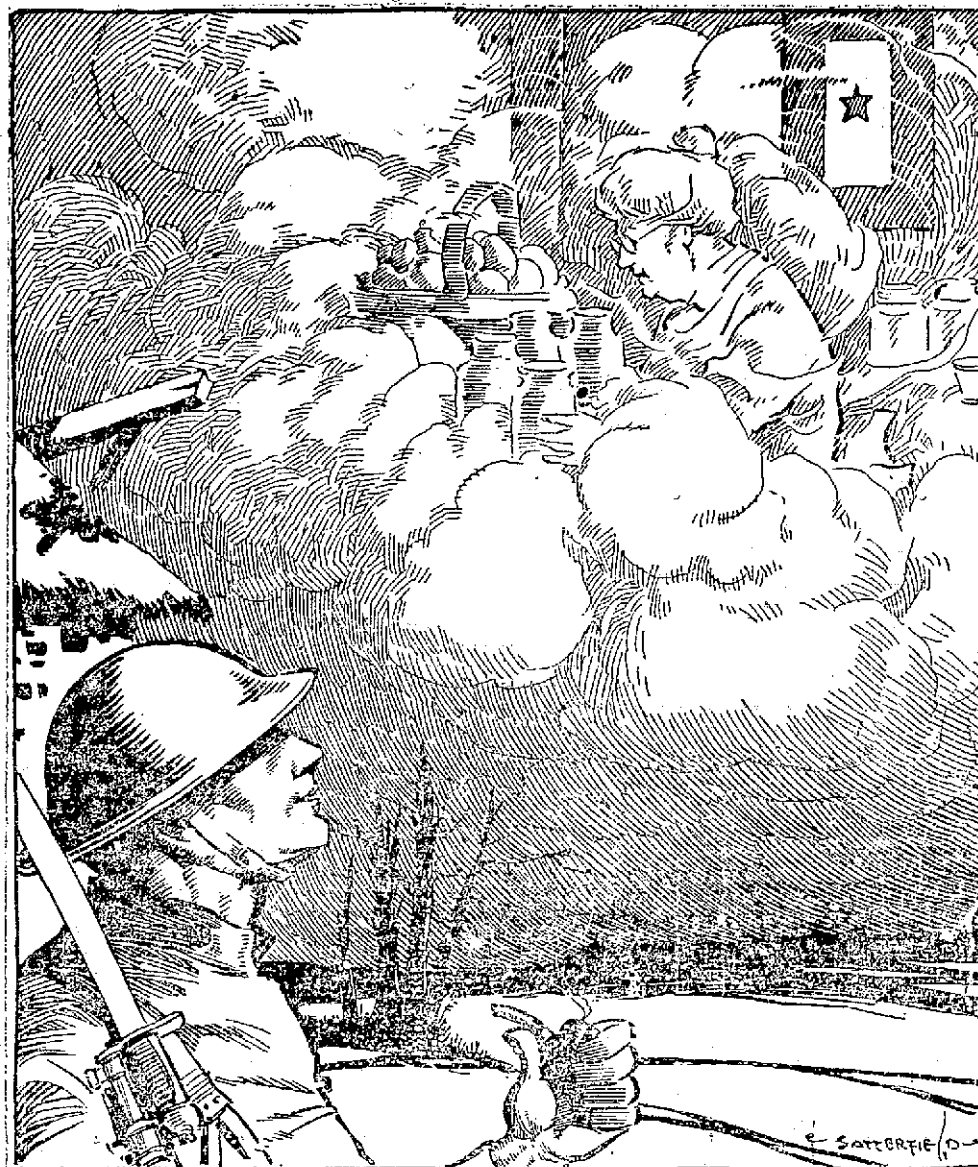
The Internationale Korrespondenz, organ of the "Jingo" wing of the social democrats, prints an article written by a German who was in Moscow in June, which pictures conditions less rosily.

No Law in the Land

He says there is no longer any central government or any law in Russia, and that the days of the Bolsheviks are numbered. Transportation conditions are indescribable. If a man wishes to ship a car of goods, he must first get a permit from the central government, then from the local government, and finally from the railway administration. If he does not bribe everyone, from the lowest to the highest, he gets no permit at all. If he does get it, there is no certainty that the goods will be delivered. A resumption of commerce to any extent, says this writer, is therefore impossible.

Only ten per cent of the working men are now employed, and where the workers have taken over the management of factories, they have produced chaos, he says. Vast territories remain uncultivated because the peasants lack seed, horses and tools to work the land.

All people, including the poorest of the population, have no other wish than to be free from the present reign of terror, says the correspondent.



"MY BONNIE LIES OVER THE OCEAN"

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

Factory life has undergone so many changes in Lowell during the past 25 years that the people who work in the mills today, could hardly realize how many improvements have been made in that time. The hours of labor have been shortened, wages have been not only doubled, but tripled; and whereas help then was plentiful, it is now hard to get at any price.

Immigration was then unrestricted and foreigners came here from the British Islands, from Sweden and Norway, Germany, France, Italy and Portugal. The Poles and the Greeks at that time were few in number in Lowell.

The influx from Poland and southern Europe came later and once started, it came with a rush.

Thousands of these people work in our mills today who have no idea of what mill life used to be in Lowell, when we had the corporation boarding house system, long hours and low wages. In sanitary conditions there is also a vast improvement as the state authorities today enforce strict regulations relative to ventilation, light, pure water for drinking purposes and prevention of accidents.

A Boston newspaper writer discussing mill life in Lowell, had the following which appears in the old Sun:

"A large proportion of the general mill population live in corporation houses—boarding houses for the unmarried and neat brick tenements for the families. Most of these receive fair remuneration as mill wages average, and I found in talking with the keepers of the boarding houses that numbers of the young men and women had paid four weeks' board in advance. As for what was left, they were evidently using that in having a good time. They have no doubt about the early resumption of business. They feel the same as the mill agents themselves, who are nowhere so blue up here as they are at Lawrence. Some of the corporation tenements are locked up with the blinds closed. The occupants of various nationalities—are out of town."

visiting friends or taking a two or three days' outing. There is no moping about home at any rate, and in all these lines of brick houses it was rather difficult to find the man of the household at home. He was everywhere; up at a ball game on an open lot on Lakeview avenue or at a neighborly merry-go-round with his children at the lake resort four miles out by electric street cars, where a man who went up in a balloon and dropped out with a parachute waved his hand to probably 4000 or 5000 people. The cars were crowded all the afternoon. There was dancing, rowing, a minstrel show, steamer rides and furthermore pretentious flying horses.

"The mill girls were well dressed, talkative and vivacious. The breeze bore back from the front seats on the electric cars quite a volume of perfume—they had money for luxuries as well as necessities evidently. The corporation boarding houses take care of them for \$1.75 a week. It is a good living, too, for that amount, and it leaves a handsome percentage of surplus than the living expenses of almost any other occupation you may select at random. It is not a question with these of what they will do for money, but rather where they may go tomorrow and spend some of what they have."

As the mills were nearly all closed and business depression was spreading all over the country when that article was written, its tone and optimism shows that the aim of the writer was to prevent people from taking a too gloomy a view of the situation, to banish the blues and check the tendency to leave the city.

Some Lowell Discoveries

The old Sun has an article on Lowell discoveries from which I take the following paragraph which may interest those who knew the parties mentioned:

"In the Columbian year when the praises of the great discoverer are on every lip, we should not forget our local discoverers in the political and social world. Percy Parker is credited with being the discoverer of Lakeview and it would not be surprising if the people of Lowell and surrounding towns would celebrate the event on some suitable anniversary. Ex-Mayor Palmer may be set down as the discoverer of the boulevard. Col. Jim Bennett discovered old Ward 4, and maintained a kind of squatter sovereignty over the entire district ever since. Jerome Manning was the first navigator to weather the storms of Hale's brook. Ed. Pierce will go down in history as the discoverer and first emperor of Tyng's island. C. I. Hood is entitled to fame as the discoverer of 'Dear Jump' on the Merrimack. Ed.

Conant discovered the new postoffice site, and Charles H. Coburn discovered the board of trade."

The Hard Times of 1893

As I have mentioned the business depression of 1893, perhaps it would be well to state here what brought it about, so far as the statesmen and financiers of the day could determine. Of course there were conflicting views as to the real cause. Many republicans would assert that it was all due to the fact that we had a democratic president as Grover Cleveland was then entering upon his second term. The republicans had then a habit of predicting a panic under democratic administrations; and Wall Street, then the supreme money power, could manufacture a panic at will, merely by withholding credit or in other words by manipulating the money market.

But the real cause was a defective currency system for which the republican party was responsible. The government under what was known as the silver purchase act was obliged to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month.

That law, passed in 1890, was a compromise between the advocates of the gold standard and those who wanted

free coinage of silver. It was supposed that it would force up the price of silver, but on the contrary the price, after a slight rise, steadily declined. Yet the government had to keep on buying the metal which was piled up uncashed in the treasury while silver certificates were issued in lieu of it, and these were redeemable in either silver or gold.

The result was, that in 1893 silver certificates amounting to \$147,000,000 had been issued and of these about \$50,000,000 worth had been redeemed in gold.

Thus the gold reserve of the government was reduced so that there was difficulty in keeping it above the usual minimum of \$100,000,000.

The harvest was at hand, and money could not be had except at exorbitant rates to move the crops.

The lack of confidence and the fear of impending calamity were spreading until President Cleveland in a strong message early in August, appealed for the repeal of the silver purchase act as the first step to restore confidence and help the situation.

In that message President Cleveland said:

"The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our gov-

ernment cannot make its fiat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners."

"Foreign investors equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have."

"It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances in future is groundless, and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or power of the government in the premises."

"The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded."

The repeal helped to restore confidence, but it started more actively than ever the agitation for free coinage of silver. The conflict between gold and silver was now on, with the result that William Jennings Bryan

FREE TRANSPORTATION

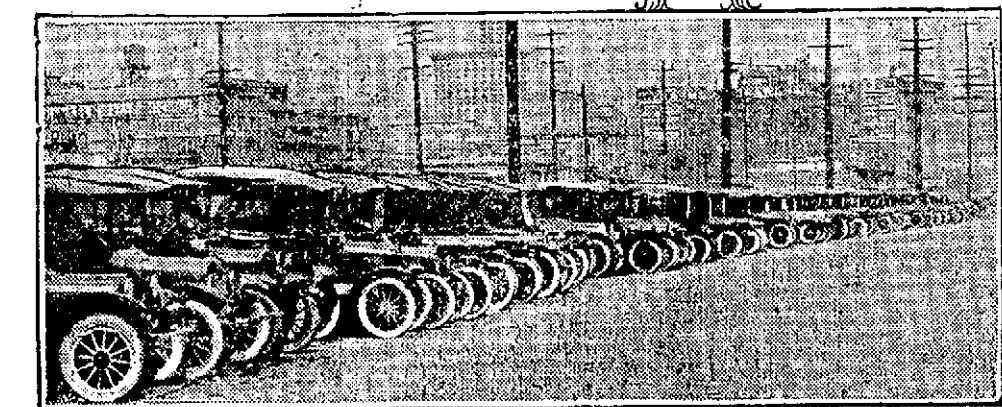
Seattle's Fighting Mayor Gets
Free Rides for U. S.
Shipyard Workers

SEATTLE, Wash., August.—Seattle's fighting mayor, Ole Hanson, has slashed through red tape entanglements and captured free transportation facilities for thousands of shipyard workers.

Today, Uncle Sam, with three long steam trains, is rushing an army of workmen to construction plants daily—because this city's chief executive refused to acknowledge defeat.

War work has been materially speeded up and the morale of workers brought to a higher pitch as a result.

A few months ago the transportation



How Seattle's great army of shipbuilders travel to and from their daily tasks. Above: One of the big special steam excursion trains that run over the interurban tracks, thanks to the persistent efforts of the city's mayor. Below: Section of vast acreage of parked automobiles, owned by employees in the plants.

problem in Seattle threatened to disorganize team-work in dozens of war industries—including big steel shipyards. Workers could not crowd onto the packed street cars. Dozens refused to work under conditions that either forced them to walk, or wait for hours for a chance to crowd onto a street car.

Hundreds were late to work each day in the shipyards because the street

railway system had cracked under the sudden strain.

Transportation officials threw up their hands.

"We can't handle it," they said.

So the state defense council got busy. Labor leaders, traction officials, city councilmen, and "leading" citizens were called in for conferences. A committee, under Raymond D. Thompson, famous engineer, was called upon to

survey the situation and solve the problem.

"Steam trains," was the committee's answer.

"Out of the question," said the railway chiefs. "The industrial zone tracks are too crowded now. We haven't any equipment to spare for workmen."

Conferences ended in a deadlock.

HENRY FORD'S SHIP PLANT SOON TO LAUNCH "EAGLE" A DAY

Warships Will Be Turned Out Like Flivvers
in Great Steel Fabricating Factory on the
River Rouge

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent)
(Passed by U. S. Censor)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.—Turning out warships as if they were flivvers is a success.

Henry Ford told Secretary of the Navy Daniels he would do it, when he undertook the contract for the first 100 Eagle boats—the new submarine chasers designed by the navy department. That was last January. In a few days, the plant which was designed, built and put into operation in less than six months, hopes to be dropping "Eagles" into the water at the rate of one a day. "Dropping" is the correct term; they are not launched.

The River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor company, where I spent the day inspecting the production of the new navy boats, is called a shipyard. It looks like a vast factory; and it is in fact a steel fabricating, assembly, and equipment plant.

These boats are built on moving platforms, conveyed on wheels; they are made of steel parts fabricated in endless quantity and put together with rivets; they are wheeled out to the water's edge, placed on a platform operated by hydraulic jacks, and platform and all is let down into the water and the ship floated away. It is the theory of "flivver" production applied to ships.

Secretary Daniels called Henry Ford to Washington last January to ask him if he would undertake the job of building the new "Eagles." Ford saw no reason why ships could not be built in quantity like automobiles. So the contract was signed January 17.

Plant Built in Three Weeks

Within 24 hours plans were being drawn, and details of the buildings worked out. The site on which the great plant stands was partly under water. It was filled; the river was dredged, a canal was cut to the factory doors, and work begun on the buildings.

The fabrication shop was built in three weeks long before the 1700-foot assembling building was finished, the fabrication shop was producing plates, angles, channels, etc., so that the first ship could be begun as soon as the assembling plant was ready.

The first complete "Eagle" went into the water July 15. Eighteen ships are under way now. In a few days there will be 21 on the shipways—the capacity of the plant. Before long a ship a day will go into the water.

These boats should not be confused with the 110-footers—the original

was nominated by the democrats for president in 1896 on a platform that might be condensed into a single line—"Bimetallism or the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Under that arrangement the government fiat would be used to make 16 ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold, even though the intrinsic value should be 20 or 24 ounces to one. Under the double standard, too, the government would have the legal right to meet its obligations in silver rather than gold, something which the advocates of the

gold standard denounced as national dishonor. If the government paid its bills in depreciated currency, every other creditor had a right to do likewise.

Bryan was defeated and the republicans under President McKinley wrestled in vain with the currency question. President Cleveland gave the first impetus to the gold standard and the first body blow to free silver; but the republicans under his successor having established the gold standard, get the entire credit. Under McKinley, Wall street rather than the government of the United States, was still the supreme financial power of the country, a power whose fiat seemed more potent than that of the government, and at whose mandate mammoth fortunes crashed to earth and the most essential industries if opposed to the arbitrary powers of Wall street were assassinated either by the denial of credit or the demand for liquidation.

It remained for the Wilson administration to settle the currency question and to deliver the country from the financial despotism of Wall street. This was done when the federal reserve act was put in operation to meet and overcome all the former defects of our currency system—to make our currency sufficiently elastic to meet all the needs of the nation, and for all future time to prevent the periodical money panics.

Had President Wilson never done anything else for this republic, for this alone he would deserve a monument and the sincere gratitude of present and future generations.

THE OLD TIMER.

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REPAYING KINDNESS WITH ROSES

Sister Charles, an American nurse, has been invalided through two years' service at the front and is now recovering at the Royal Free hospital in London. The photograph shows wounded British officers whom she attended showering her with roses and doing everything in their power to make her happy.

CARRY DEAD BACK HERE AFTER THE WAR

PARIS, Aug. 17.—What of those who give all that a man can give over here? When the military funeral is over, and the volley of tribute fired over the soldier grave, who cares? The answer is that the United States government cares and this is the story of what it does for the comfort of the sick, in honor of those who die, and for the consolation of the people at home.

Private Shellie J. Poole, once of Alabama and late of the 325th Infantry, was taken sick with measles and soon developed pneumonia. Direct from a transport he was sent to an American rest camp hospital in England. This particular hospital is a 250 hut organization, under canvas.

Poole's fever remained at about 101 degrees. As he grew worse two men were assigned to watch him constantly. This was done principally through fear that he might in delirium get out of bed and catch additional cold. The men fought well for his life but repeated crisis wore him down. The camp surgeon was with him when he died. He was the first patient to be lost in that hospital.

The body of Private Poole was taken to a local chapel and two days later he was buried in Kirsedale cemetery with military honors. An identification tag was placed in the casket. A careful record was made of just where he was buried and of the number of his grave. Moreover, a copy of the record was placed in a bottle and buried two feet above the casket so that it could be dug up and read if desired.

But the interest of the government and of its auxiliary forces in Private Shellie J. Poole did not end there. It is the intention of the United States to carry its dead back to America after the war, and in the meantime there are

things to be done for the living at home.

The Y.M.C.A. secretary in charge of work in that camp hospital wrote to Private Poole's mother. He told her all the details of the death of her son—such details as are not put in official reports—and she will know that Private Poole was not friendless at the end. When grass has grown over the grave the Y.M.C.A. man will send Mrs. Poole a photograph of it. And all this will be repeated in the case of every soldier who dies in foreign service.

In the particular hospital about which this story has been written all the nursing is done by men. The surgeons are army officers and the attendants and orderlies enlisted men of the Medical Corps. But this does not mean that the patients do not have the tenderest care. Swift retribution comes to that attendant who is careless or indifferent to his duties.

DREAMS OF ENGLAND'S AMATEUR INVENTORS

LONDON — (Correspondence of The Associated Press). If the dreams of numerous British amateur inventors who have been besieging the Ministry of Munitions could be realized, the war would have been over long since and little would be left of the German army. Recent proposals include the following:

Freeze the clouds and mount artillery thereon.

Train cormorants to fly to Essen to pick the mortar from Krupp's walls so that they will crumble.

Trail from balloons monster magnets that would snatch rifles from the hands of the German soldiers.

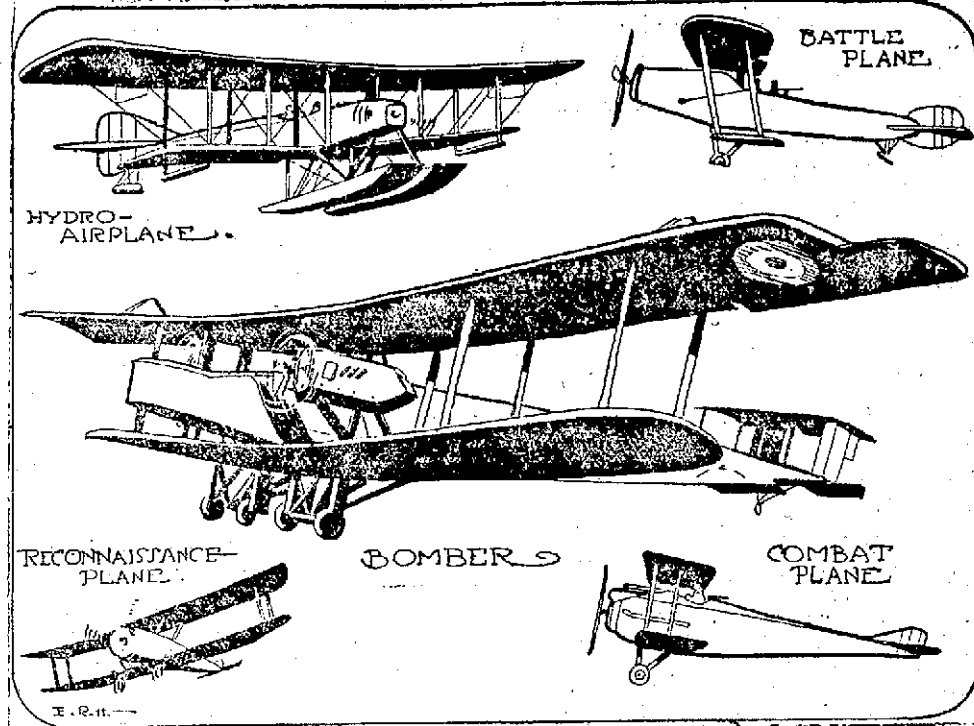
Perch men on shells to steer them.

A suggestion often submitted is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, project the light on a Gotha, and shoot along the beam. Unfortunately, shells will not follow a path of light.

Other schemes for dealing with hostile aircraft are to suspend heavy guns from captive balloons; to arm defense airplanes with scythes; to provide heat rays for setting Zeppelins on fire, and to cover the moon with a big black balloon. To prevent polished rails shining at night and acting as a guide to enemy aircraft, the last coach of the last train is to drop blacking on them.

A shell containing gravel is to lay a pathway over mud, and another, containing an irritant powder or a sticky substance, is to hamper machine guns.

The "relay shell" is a favorable proposal, the plan being for a shell at the height of its flight to expel a smaller inner shell. As a shell does not point directly along its trajectory, it would



The types of airplanes most commonly used by the allied air forces

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n)

The airplanes that are doing so much to help win the war are of many types. Each variety of aviation exploits at the front requires its own machine, and as many different tasks are performed by the allied aces, the types of plane in use are numerous. Here is a description of the five airplanes most commonly used by the allied air forces:

1—Combat machines: Small, fast, single-seater fighters, used for scouting purposes. They usually have a wing spread of from 20 to 25 feet, a speed of from 125 to 135 miles per hour; carrying capacity 450 pounds.

It is impossible to secure accuracy of aim for the second shell.

Among the more miscellaneous projects are:

To petrify German soldiers by squirting cement over them.

To throw snakes by pneumatic propulsion into the enemy trenches.

To penetrate and attack Germany itself via a "tube" built "all the way" from England.

It is said that about one suggestion in ten that reach the Ministry of Munitions is novel and possible.

The air ministry announces that its air inventions committee, formed about nine months ago, has examined more than 5,000 inventions and suggestions.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS LIKE FRIED EGGS

Though American soldiers talk of "beefsteak and onions" and "chocolate ice cream soda" in their sleep, they call for "fried eggs—both sides" when they order a meal while on leave in Great Britain or France. At a Y.M.C.A. hut in Liverpool, England, one woman, Mrs. Nannie Stroud, fried—both sides—1236 eggs for hungry American soldiers in ten hours one day. She said, as she stood beside what seemed a mountain of eggs, that it was not an unusual number.

"They always say 'fried eggs' and then add after a pause 'both sides,'" she said in discussing the likes and dislikes of American soldiers. "That 'both sides' is the heart-breaking thing." It means standing by a hot fire nearly twice as long, but those men like "both sides" so they must have them.

"Next to eggs fried—both sides," she continued, "they want baked beans, then ham sandwiches and buns. The liking for other foods seems to be pretty well distributed. They ask for apple pie, but soon learn that we cannot provide it. One boy was a little provoked that we did not have mince pie, that he had longed for a piece all the way over on the boat and that on his first day off he did want mince pie. After I told him that in England we have mince pie only around Christmas time and do not have it at all now, he smiled and said:

"I forgot all about the war. It looked so homelike here!"

"Coffee is the popular drink with Americans. Cocoa is second with malted milk third," said Fred B. Warren, the hut secretary. Back home he hails from Johnstown, N. Y., and was manager of a glove factory. "The English workers wanted to insist upon our men drinking tea, but they would have none or very little of it. They quickly adopted, however, the afternoon tea habit of eating at 4.30 o'clock. Our men are always ready to eat."

The same demand for "fried eggs—both sides" exists at Eagle Hut, the great Y. M. C. A. centre in London, at Crystal Palace, Havre, another Y. M. C. A. hut and at centres throughout France.

An innovation was recently tried out at Eagle Hut. Pan cakes, American style, were added to the menu. The demand was so great that they had to be taken off the menu. None are served during the regular meal hours, but in spite of this thousands of pan cakes, with syrup, are served between meals.

Lunch rooms, dining rooms, restaurants, canteens, call them what you please, are conducted at many Y. M. C. A. canteens. The prices American soldiers pay for their food at these places is remarkably low, as shown by the price list presented here. The prices in Liverpool are a little above average in "Y. huts" in England for most of the supplies have to be purchased in the open market, but they are below the cost in the commercial eating places. The prices below are the nearest American equivalent for the English penny.

Desserts, including sliced fruit and custard, 4 cents; lemon pie, stewed peaches, apricots, baked apples, milk pudding, rice pudding, 3 cents; crackers and cheese, 4 cents; bread pudding, 4 cents; cocoa, 2 cents; tea, 2 cents; coffee, 2 cents; beef broth, 5 cents; eggs (fried), 9 cents; mashed, 3 cents; marmalade or honey, 3 cents; bread and butter, 2 cents; cakes, 2 cents; salad, 6 cents; sandwiches, 6 cents; meat pie, 6 cents; spaghetti, cheese and tomatoes, 12 cents; baked beans and pork, 12 cents; sausage and potatoes, 12 cents; liver and bacon, 16 cents; hot nut pie (meat), 16 cents; cold sliced ham, 16 cents; cold roast

and a climbing speed of 10,000 feet in from 8 to 12 minutes.

2—Reconnaissance and photograph: Slower machines used for artillery spotting, map making and general reconnaissance. The wing spread is usually from 40 to 60 feet; speed from 80 to 100 miles per hour; carrying capacity from 800 to 900 pounds. They are two or three seaters and have a climbing speed of 10,000 feet in 12 to 25 minutes.

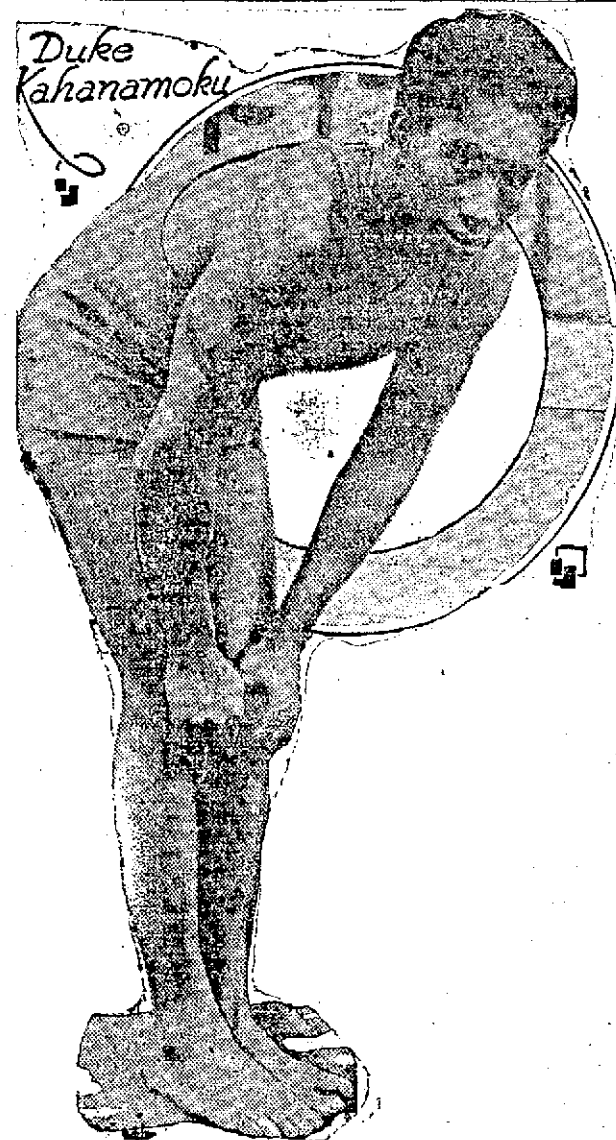
3—Bombers: Similar to the reconnaissance machine, but larger. They vary from 45 to 90 feet in wing spread and carry from two to 12 persons in addition to their bombs and fuel. Their speed is from 75 to 100 miles per hour; their radius of opera-

tions from 500 to 1000 miles and their climbing speed 7000 feet in 30 minutes.

4—Battleplane: A two or three passenger plane driven by one or two engines and equipped with machine guns and sometimes cannon. It makes from 75 to 85 miles per hour.

5—For naval work, flying boats and hydroaeroplanes of various sizes are used. On account of the weight of their hulls, or pontoons, these compare favorably with the reconnaissance machine, travelling 90 to 100 miles per hour. They are used for coast patrol work and naval observation purposes, and can carry 2000 pounds.

lamb, 16 cents; cold beef, 16 cents; when procurable, 20 cents; roast mutton, 20 cents; beef steak and onions, 20 cents; roast beef, 20 cents.



BIG HANDS AND FEET MAKE DUKE KAHANAMOKU A "HUMAN FISH"

What is the main requisite of a great swimmer?

I put this question to a swimming instructor not long ago and was somewhat surprised at his reply.

"Big hands and feet," he said.

Take a peep at the hands and feet adorning the person of Duke Kahanamoku, greatest of all sprint swimmers. They show that in this case at least the instructor was right.

For Kahanamoku is certainly endowed with generous underpinning and flippers a dolphin could be proud of.

They have earned for Duke the name of the "human fish," which hasn't resulted in any squawk from the finny tribe.

A few days ago Duke set for himself a new record, swimming the 125-yard distance in 1.12 4-5, beating his

own record by 1 2-5 seconds. He used the Australian crawl.

Kahanamoku is the perfect type of swimmer. His records and performances in tank and open water place him in solitary isolation in this branch of sport.

Yet his career has not been an easy one.

Until eight years ago Duke was just an ordinary swimmer. When he won his initial tryouts for the Olympic games in 1908 his performances were so mediocre that critics unanimously decided that he would not do. Hard work with competent coaching made him the wonder he is today.

More than this Duke has a passion for this sport which he contends is the greatest of all athletic pursuits. He believes that every boy and girl should be made to swim and that every city should have its public baths where the public can enjoy swimming in winter as well as in summer.

PAUL PURMAN.

Don't Go to the Job That "Isn't There"

IN to-day's eager rush for men there is a tendency on the part of employers to call for workers before the jobs are ready. This has resulted in loss of time and money to workmen, and has crippled important war industries.

Workmen may depend upon this Government employment service, because it sends men only to jobs that are ready. It helps a man get the right job to be of greatest help to his country in helping to win the war.

President's Statement

"Industry plays as essential and honorable a role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation."

"Therefore, I solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1st, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as hitherto to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that on sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the continuous cooperation of a free people."

WOODROW WILSON.

The Government urges every man now employed in useful work to stick to his job. Shifting about is costly to all. But if a man is out of work, or if he feels that a change in employment is necessary, he is urged to consult the U. S. Employment Service.

To win the war the Government must have maximum production in all war industries to support our army in France. Every worker wants to do all he can to help. Therefore the use of the U. S. Employment Service, when seeking employment, is a patriotic service and duty. Always make use of nearest office or agent.

United States Employment Service
U. S. Dept. of Labor W.B. Wilson Sec'y

This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor

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WHY EXPERIMENT? CALL ON

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LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN



SIMPLE BUT VERY CHIC

Reflecting the summary greens of forest and sea is this confection of Nile green organdie. Its cool becomingness is effected by a skillful arrangement of fine tucks and tiny rufflings and an artfully designed and expansive yoke set amid its tucks with a bit of fine lace insertion. There is a bit of black satin ribbon to add a final smart touch.

PROGRAM FOR DAY WITHOUT SUGAR

When we consider the fact that granulated sugar has been used only for the last few hundred years, we realize that there were centuries when people got along without it. Physiologically, sugar is not a necessity. Let's hark back to the old days and have three meals without it. Here are a breakfast, a lunch and a dinner suggested by the United States food administration from which the sugar bowl may be banished.

BREAKFAST

Peaches
Prepared Breakfast Food With Cream
Only
Poached Eggs
Cornmeal Muffins

LUNCH

Stuffed Tomato Salad
Potatoes au Gratin
Fruit Sauce
Sugarless Gingerbread

DINNER

Mock Chicken Stew
Vegetable Salad
Grape Sherbert Molasses Gingersnaps

HOT WEATHER MENUS

BY BIDDIE BEE

August brings with its heat capricious appetites and a general indifference toward food by both cooks and diners. The summer diet should be reduced in quantity and improved in quality and attractive service. Meals are more tempting if served on the porch or lawn, from a picnic basket or beside a campfire. Cook simple, wholesome foods, relying most on fresh fruits and vegetables, and keeping a watchful eye on the sugar bucket. Avoid sweets—they are heat makers—and we need the sugar more next winter.

SUNDAY

Breakfast: Nutmeg melons, cauliflower omelet, buttered toast, coffee.
Dinner: Cold fruit soup, fried chicken, mashed potatoes, buttered beets, cabbage and green pepper salad, French dressing, peach custard.
Supper: Brown bread, raisin sandwiches, potato salad, ice tea, cookies.

MONDAY

Breakfast: Sliced peaches, cold moulded cereal with prunes, corn muffins, coffee.
Lunch: Vegetable soup, cottage cheese salad with cucumbers, wafers.
Dinner: Salmon croquettes, boiled rice with butter, peas and carrots, lettuce and onion salad, watermelon.

TUESDAY

Breakfast: Blackberries and cream (no sugar) poached eggs on toast, coffee.
Lunch: Succotash of corn and beans, corn bread, sliced peaches.
Dinner: Cold meat loaf with hot tomato sauce, creamed potatoes, buttered beets, boiled onions, peach tapioca and cream.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast: Blue plums, creamed codfish and baked potato, coffee.
Lunch: Green beans cooked with fat pork, spoon bread, herries.
Dinner: Baked whitefish with green peppers, fried egg plant, carrots, fruit salad, cheese, coffee.

THURSDAY

Breakfast: Pears, cold boiled rice with cream, scrambled eggs, coffee.
Lunch: Toasted cheese sandwiches, tomato and cucumber salad, tea chocolate.
Dinner: Boiled beef with cabbage, onions, carrots and potatoes, lettuce and onion salad, French dressing, peach shortcake.

FRIDAY

Breakfast: Peaches, broiled tomatoes and bacon, toast, coffee.
Lunch: Baked beans, cucumber sandwiches, plum tart.
Dinner: Cream of pea soup, grilled sardines on toast, creamed cauliflower, frozen custard.

SATURDAY

Breakfast: Chilled cantaloupe, rice waffles, syrup, coffee.
Lunch: Tuna fish salad, corn wafers, rice pudding, maple sauce, lead cocoa.
Dinner: Baked ham, potato salad, boiled beets in butter, corn on the cob, cream of peach sherbet.

Portraiture
The Marion Studio
ROBERT B. WOOD
Challfoax Bldg. Tel. 526

A REASONABLE PLACE
TO EAT
FOX'S LUNCH ROOM
TABLES FOR LADIES
10 Bridge Street
Next to Keith's Theatre

COOLEST BLOUSE FOR HOT DAYS

The organdie blouse is the mainstay of the August wardrobe. It has three prime essentials for summer popularity—coolness, beauty and inexpensiveness. The deft-fingered girl could compose a blouse like this in a single summer afternoon. This model, sketched for fashion art, is of white organdie, and its bodice ends in a saucy bow across the back. It boasts a crisp monk's collar and is piped and much be-buttoned in turquoise blue.

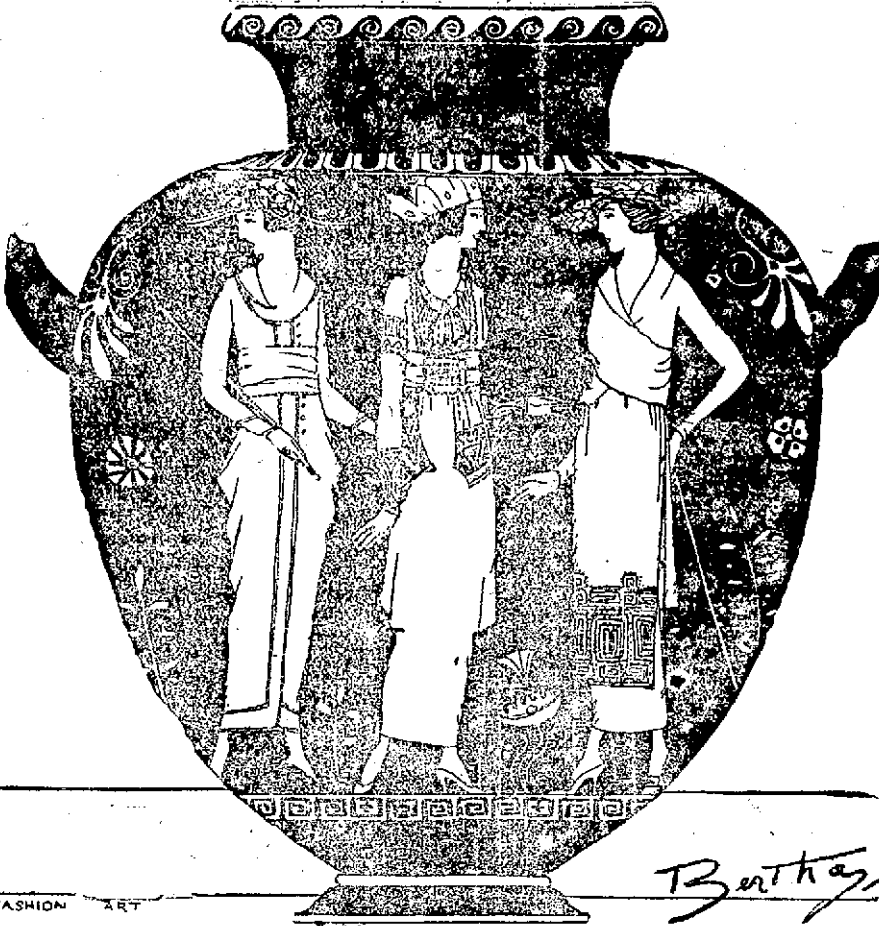
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is Complete Without
SHARF'S ICE CREAM
Purest, Best, in Pint or Quart
Bricks. By the gallon if
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Helen Delong Savage
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 607 - Sun Building

SKIMPY SKIRTS? NO! IT'S EARLY EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE



Fall fashions for woolless days are a throwback to the models of Cleopatra and her Egyptian sisters. Scant skirts, straight lines, and brilliant embroidery achieve the art museum effect—and save wool.

Curio collectors, art critics, et al, are ardent admirers of fashionable ladies who strut around expensive vases in skimpy skirts. So are the fall fashion designers, who have transformed a perfectly good American wool shortage into an "early Egyptian influence" on the hapless feminine silhouette. Our clever artist has sketched three of the newest costumes designed by Bertha to prove that maiden of 1918 observing a woolless day can get a perfect Cleopatra's handmaiden effect if given proper background. The new skirts have scant patience with an unseemly display of wool and go to great lengths and no width to prove their patriotism. Queen Cleo's descendant on the left is gowned in blue grey zibeline crape of grey broadcloth.

The Egyptian influence gets in its best work in the second frock which is a tunic costume of black crepe with armlets, wristlets, and pendant tabs of brilliant oriental embroidery. At the right is a straight up and down gown of blue serge which makes up its lack of wool by an ample supply of Indian beadwork on the tunic's hem.

From Paris comes the word that autumn hats are to be developed in subdued colors with silk and satin as the chief material. Ostrich feathers are to be used in profusion. Fall tailored suits will be fashioned of frieze, imitation fur and cheviot. The skirts are as scant as can be, and the coats are long, a trifle below the knees.



DIGGING IN: LOOK WHO'S IN THE FRONT-LINE FOOD TRENCHES

Reports from the front-line trenches of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and points east and west, confirm rumors of a tremendous victory for the farmerettes, with the opposing forces of general food shortage in full retreat and enormous casualties among the potato bugs brigades and the weed reserves.

The women's land army of America is harvesting much of the 1918 American food crops, and along with it is reaping reward and recognition of the value of woman's labor on farms. Geo. T. Powell of Ghent, New York, has used women's farm labor for ten years—still does it and says women are better adapted to fruit farming than men.

Woman farm labor is becoming so general that you can hear something like this on almost any New York or Chicago street car:
"Hello, Mary, where's Alice this summer?"
"Oh, she's farming down in Iowa and likes it fine. And you know Grace is down at Mt. Kisco. New York, this year with a farm unit. She says it's just like getting wages for going on a camping trip."

SWEATERS
MADE TO ORDER
Knitting and Crocheting
Lessons Free
LARGE Assortment of Yarns,
Yarn Delivered to All Parts of the
City Free.
DRY GOODS, STAMPED GOODS.
MAY DEGNAN GAFFNEY
513 BRIDGE ST.

What is a woman's farm unit? Briefly, it's a squad of women, from four to 70 in number, under direction of a trained supervisor from the woman's land army headquarters, organized to do farm work of all sorts at wages paid by the day or by the piece. The units live in their own camps, near the farm or farm groups where they are employed, have their own housekeeper and chaperone, and furnish their own food from their wages. All members of a unit have passed a physical examination and are fitted for manual labor. They are best adapted to lighter farm work, but up to date have successfully engaged in plowing, harrowing, cultivating, weeding, hoeing, fruit picking, sorting and packing, mowing, with both sythe and machine, hay raking and pitching, reaping, shocking grain, fence building and milking. The Mt. Kisco farm unit broke the time record last summer in silo-filling.

The general testimony of farmers employing woman labor is that experience proves that "what women lack in physical strength they more than make up in their superior conscientiousness and quickness."

LADY LOOKABOUT
One of the most charming dress materials offered this summer is organdie muslin in dark shades: deep blue, green, brown, rose, violet and gray, the ground closely covered with the small, many-colored patterns always associated with figured organdie. It makes up into a gown fit for any occasion, morning gowns, afternoon gowns and may be worn at work or on social affairs.
Sashes are to be seen on many gowns, while other gowns show only the narrowest of girdles. The waistline may be well-defined or it may be wholly absent. The silhouette may be straight or bulging. The hat may be large or small. The neck opening may be a U or a V. With all these variations permitted by fashion, it would seem that no one could go far out of the way. For once it is much more difficult to be out of style than in it.
Lowell Textile School
Looking over the latest bulletin of the Lowell Textile school, the small number of day students registered from Lowell struck me at once. Only about 22 names from Lowell appear in the roll of students. The Textile school was built in Lowell because Lowell is a great textile center. Thousands of Lowell persons are engaged in the textile industries. The city appropriates \$10,000 toward the maintenance of the school. Prominent mill men direct its endeavors. Our superintendent of schools is a di-

ny things that happen to the lad in khaki. Portions of letters they get from "over there" are read, especially those parts which are filled with smiles.
This, according to Mrs. Sarah Hyre, secretary of the war mothers of Cleveland, brightens the war clouds which sometimes drift rather deep over the homes where fly the service flag.
But all of the letters are not filled with smiles. Some come from hospitals, and these "brought out tears. Most of the boys, however, enclosed many a laugh in their letters.

LADY LOOKABOUT
The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.
J. F. MONTMANY
Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
492 MERRIMACK ST.



FASHIONABLE IF THICK OR THIN

"Coats of fur look well with hats of lace," says Dame Fashion in her maddest mood—and proceeds to arrange this charming if unreasonable combination. Few of us aspire to a fur mantle in August—but all of us may freely admire this ethereal hat with its blue crepe brim, its puffy crown of dark blue dotted net, and its tiny scarlet poinsettias. Its dark color makes it a particularly valuable late season hat for the first cool days that invite the dark silk and serge frock.

rector, yet from our 120,000 inhabitants, only 23 persons are at to avail themselves of the benefits and privileges of the day school. The courses are broad and varied; the faculty the best procurable; the buildings and equipment the best; the esprit d'corp excellent, and its reputation for thoroughness and efficiency world-wide.

When persons from China, Japan, Brazil and India will travel thousands of miles to take a course at the school, why do our own young men and women neglect the opportunity, which is at their very doors?

Federal Suffrage Amendment

It is a keen disappointment to the women of the country to note that the United States senate has adjourned without bringing the federal suffrage amendment to a vote. Among the women of the world, the position of the women of the United States is unique; in some states of the Union she can vote, in others she cannot, and her position is the more humiliating as in this country alone, of all the world, she finds herself governed by immigrant men who have fled from the most backward corners of Europe. The reason for this peculiar condition is that a few obstinate men hold to their prejudices more dearly than the reputation of their country for liberty and democracy. An example of this obstinacy is shown in the case of Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts. On being asked to explain his persistent refusal to vote for woman suffrage, he replied, in substance: "Forty years ago I made up my mind that I never would vote for suffrage for women, therefore I cannot do as you wish."

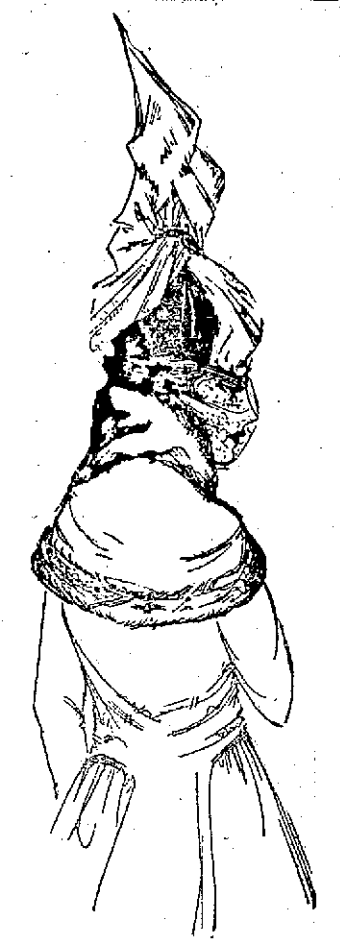
Only small-minded men take such an arbitrary stand on matters open to differences of opinion.

The Beauty Magazine

Not long since I read an article in a publication which called itself a women's magazine, but which plainly was designed for only a part of the sex, the truly non compos mentis part of it. The article urged every girl, whatever her natural endowments of figure, face, or complexion, not to give herself up for a "plain old scrub." The girl with a high forehead is exhorted to comb her back hair over her forehead in a so-called soft wave. Picture it! Also the plain girl must lose no opportunity to be polite. Now, if some of you plain girls will simply comb your back hair over your forehead and go about practicing politeness, you will deceive the multitude into thinking you are beautiful.

As one who speaks from the richness of experience, Lady Lookabout, once herself a hoot, but now really over severe, would inform the writer of the article referred to above that no young girl considers herself hopelessly homely. Frolicks alone she may have, yet a mother with sympathetic understanding may have taught her that "only the fairest skin freckles!" She may have too much color; her trend of mind makes her pity her anemic sister. Again, she may be pale and colorless, and in her heart of hearts she honestly believes that much color is vulgar. She may be overweight and she pokes fun at thin girls, or vice versa. Yet the freckled one tries to protect her complexion from the cruel sun; the girl of much color tries to reduce it; the pale one massages her face; the stout one diets and the lean one takes pills to make her fat. So there you are—never wholly satisfied, never wholly dissatisfied. And the beauty magazine flourishes. Likewise the beauty parlor, and the delightful state of self-satisfaction continues in every woman. Is it not so? LADY LOOKABOUT.

NANNY-NABBERS



AVIATING HAT GIVES HEIGHT

All girls choose the substantial comfort of a snug-fitting toque as often as possible—but short girls bemoan its tendency to subtract a cubit from their already deficient stature. To obtain a maximum of satisfaction try this clever conceit of a saith toque with all the comforts of trim fit and all the aspirations of two towering oaks of black tulie.

WAR MOTHERS PASS AROUND THE SMILES

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16.—War mothers of Cleveland have added to their program of win-the-war activities by holding "experience meetings." Here they tell of their boys' experiences in camps and at the front, fun-



ny things that happen to the lad in khaki. Portions of letters they get from "over there" are read, especially those parts which are filled with smiles.
This, according to Mrs. Sarah Hyre, secretary of the war mothers of Cleveland, brightens the war clouds which sometimes drift rather deep over the homes where fly the service flag.
But all of the letters are not filled with smiles. Some come from hospitals, and these "brought out tears. Most of the boys, however, enclosed many a laugh in their letters.

Eyes Physically Fit?

The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.
J. F. MONTMANY
Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
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Be Chary of Your Eyes

An occasional examination will insure you against many little ills and ailments
McEVoy FOR EYE SERVICE
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THE HOME OF PURE CONFECTIONS
Choice Sweets and Cooling
Drinks at counter.
SERVICE UNPARALLELED
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NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



Miss Marguerite Clark, the Paramount Star, and Her Future Husband, Lieut. H. Palmerson Williams.

SCREEN STAR WEDS

Marguerite Clark Bride of Lieut. H. P. Williams of the Engineering Corps

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—Marguerite Clark, motion picture actress, was married here yesterday to Lieut. H. P. Williams of New Orleans, who is attached to the engineering corps at Washington. The ceremony was performed in the First Methodist church by Rev. H. B. Alley. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Corn Clark. Lieut. Williams is divorced from his wife. He and his bride both gave their ages on the marriage license as 21.

Miss Clark has been one of the most popular actresses on the screen, sharing honors with such favorites as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and W. S. Hart. Her dainty figure—she is only 4 feet 10 inches tall and weighs but 90 pounds—her pretty face illuminated by a ravishing pair of big brown eyes and her winsome personality, added to her ability of a high order, have won her a leading place in the new art.

An interesting coincidence is to be found in the fact that Miss Clark's next picture, to be released Sept. 16, is entitled "Out of a Clear Sky," for the announcement of her engagement came just like that to her large circle of friends in private life here. No such thing as a romance in real life had been suspected, despite vague rumors that have been floating upon southerly breezes recently.

It appears that the engagement was the result of a Liberty bond tour last fall, in which Miss Clark was instrumental in the sale of \$18,000,000 worth of bonds. One of the points on her tour was New Orleans, where a member of the reception committee just happened to be Lieut. Williams. Then ensued a case of mutual love at first sight. At least Lieut. Williams was soon able to convince Miss Clark that matrimonial bonds were even more desirable than the Liberty bonds she extolled so highly.

Miss Clark was born in Cincinnati 21 years ago. She won a great success in musical comedy for she has an excellent voice; then made a hit in comedy before she turned to motion pictures as providing the greatest opportunities of all.

Lieut. Williams is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Williams of 5120 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans. His father is the head of the Williams Lumber company, with large timber interests throughout the south. The family is prominent in southern society.

"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER" COMING AT THE STRAND LAST OF WEEK

Bigger and better bills at the same prices is the guarantee given by the

management of The Strand for the future, and as assurance of this fact patrons are asked to look over the offerings that are being given there, as well as those promised for the future, and compare them with other presentations. A fair comparison is

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all that is needed to satisfy every fair-minded amusement seeker that when it's at The Strand it's the "biggest and best."

Take for instance the attractions for the coming week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Kitty Gordon, assisted by an all-star cast, will appear in "Merely Players," and Edith Storey will appear in "The Demon," both wonderfully good pictures. The usual Allied War Pictures, Pathe Weekly and an "excellent comedy" will be given, as well as a fine musical program. For the week-end, starting with matinee on Thursday, the big Metro special, "To Hell With the Kaiser," will be shown for the first time in New England. It is coming direct from New York, where it has "turned them away." Don't miss this feature, as well as one of the Lee children's latest creations, entitled "Doing Their Bit."

The sacred concert for Sunday, which by the way is the only place locally where vaudeville is to be enjoyed, will have ten reels of photo-plays, and the following vaudeville contributors—Jordan and Small, Sherlock Holmes the dog wander, Pesce Duo, McKenzie Trio and Miss Ethel Dobson Sayles.

Those who have watched Edith Storey's brilliant career as a screen star will hail "The Demon" with delight. It is rich, colorful, romantic—the sort of story in which the greatest abilities are shown. As the Princess Perdita the star is a veritable little demon, but a demon that the spectator will adore—just as Jim Lassells does in this wonderfully delightful picture drama. Miss Storey wears the picturesque Corsican costume in "The Demon" and there are those who claim that this star has never been seen to such good advantage as when she is playing such a role. Those who have read the novel will surely want to see the picture, while seeing the picture will excite interest in the novel.

Kitty Gordon in "Merely Players" is a World-Pictures production that introduces a supporting cast to the star second to none heretofore shown. Among those appearing with Miss Gordon are Irving Cummings, George McQuarrie, Johnny Hines and Muriel Ostreich, all popular favorites in Lowell. The presentation is an ideal vehicle for the star. "Merely Players" is especially particularly to those persons who are interested in amateur theatrical performances.

Nadine Trent, the heroine of the story, is a patroness of the amateur theater. She has a little theater in her own home and on its stage produces a number of plays. A newspaper critic offers some offence in his criticism of one of her plays and Nadine orders him from her home, with the direct that she will prove to him that she can act. Miss Gordon wears many new gown creations in her latest offering, a feature that will appeal strongly to the women folk. See her.

The remainder of the bill will be rounded out with an unusually good comedy, a Pathe Weekly and the ever-interesting and educational Allied War Pictures. The soloist for the week will be Miss Bertha Rock Ball.

"To Hell With the Kaiser," the Metro special which is to be shown the last three days of the week, commencing with Thursday's matinee, is

MERRIMACK THEATRE

TONIGHT ONLY

WALLACE REID in "LESS THAN KIN."

MARY PICKFORD in "STELLA MARIS"

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

WILLIAM S. HART

In "RIDDLE GAWNE"



Thomas H. France presents WILLIAM S. HART in "Riddle Gawne" AN ADVENTURE

FIRST TIME SHOWN ON ANY SCREEN

"Bill" Hart always did pick out a good one but this is the best yet. Throughout it impresses you as the real thing.

ANN LUTHER in "Her Moment"

Thrills and tense action, all to win pure, honest love.

ALLIED NATIONS OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW—COMEDY

"For a Big Dime's Worth"

CROWN

SUNDAY ONLY

MAE MURRAY

In her well-known Paramount 5-act production

"AT FIRST SIGHT"

Also an 8, HENRY Story and Many Other Novelties

Another Big Program for Monday and Tuesday

"TROUBLE MAKERS"

With the Famous "Baby Grand"

Stars—the Lee children.

A 5-Act Standard Fox Play

LEW FIELDS and DORIS KENYON

In "THE MAN WHO STOOD STILL"

"The Screen Theatre"

ROYAL

SUNDAY ONLY

DOROTHY GISH

In the 5-Act Fine Arts Drama

"HER OFFICIAL FATHERS"

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In "DADDY'S GIRL" in 5 Acts.

Comedy—Others

MONDAY and TUESDAY

ROBERT WARWICK

In an exciting mystery drama in 6 acts

"THE SILENT MASTER"

CORINNE GRIFFITH

In "A Change in Women" and some others



AT THE STRAND THEATRE MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

without doubt the greatest pictureization of its kind ever shown locally. The management wishes it distinctly understood that this is the first time this wonderful screen recital has ever been shown in New England. Boston hasn't even seen it yet, and when she does she will pay top prices. The Strand prices remain the same. This is what "The Hell With the Kaiser" will show you:—How the Germans determined to make war on the world; forty aeroplanes battling for supremacy in the air—the largest air fleet ever shown in a picture; story begins with Germany's plot to rule the world and carries it on until it has demonstrated just how it is possible to win the war through air supremacy; shows how American aviators could capture the Kaiser; details how an American girl put an end to the crown prince; in it are lifelike characterizations of the men who have made America famous, and Germany infamous. It's a picture that every red-blooded American should see and will be mighty sorry to miss. Remember, the prices will not be advanced for this big special, and the time is next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Lee Children in an entertaining spy plot that is full of thrills, entitled "Doing Their Bit" is the other feature for the week-end and this too should develop unusual interest. It will help balance up an unusually strong bill. There will be a comedy

and a new Pathe Weekly, as well as excellent musical features.

EXCELLENT SUNDAY AND WEEK DAY BILL AT THE JEWEL

THEATRE

Jewel theatre patrons will find a rare feast in store when they visit their favorite amusement place tomorrow afternoon and evening. Mae Murray, most delightful and piquant of the Lasky-Paramount stars, will be seen in "The Primrose Ring," a most whimsical production. Miss Murray's popularity has advanced in leaps and bounds since her debut on the screen in "To Have and to Hold" and in the present picture she has outdone even her best previous efforts.

The story has to do with a little nurse in a children's hospital and wonderful fairy stories. Many of the scenes were filmed in a children's hospital and the picture was shown to the children immediately upon its completion. A modern romance is skilfully intertwined and the production as a whole is most absorbing.

"Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," that century-old story, will also appear on the same program and will be given a most elaborate production. The Animated Weekly and other pictures will complete the program.

On Monday and Tuesday Virginia Pearson, the beautiful star, will appear in the big Fox, five-reel production of the present day, "A Daughter of France." No more timely picture could

be filmed. Miss Pearson gives a thrilling portrayal of a young and beautiful French girl caught in the rush of the German army into France. And despite the horrors around her, she falls in love. The situation is awkward but this brave girl sets it straight. The picture has a big war interest and you will be more of a patriot after you have seen it.

William S. Hart in "The Convert," one of his most thrilling productions of the wild west, will also come to the Jewel on these days. "The Coming of Faro Nell," a two-reel western Broadway star feature, "The Belles of Liberty," a two-reel L-Ko comedy scream. Current Events and others will round out the program for these two days.

William S. Hart will return to his latest five-reel production, "Wolf of the Hall." The production is typically Hart with all the thrills and excitement that the famous star introduces in all his work. The picture is produced by Artcraft. The House of Temperley, another five-reel, will also be shown. The second episode of "The Brass Bullet," which began last week, will come on these days. It is entitled "The Muffled Man." "Her Screen Idol," a Paramount Mack-Sennott scream, the Screen Magazine and others will also be presented on these days.

Big, burly William Farnum will be the feature attraction on Friday and Saturday in a seven-reel Fox special production entitled "Rough and Ready." A Billy West comedy, "Billy in Harness," Mutt and Jeff and several other films will complete the program.

LAKEVIEW PARK

The Honey Boy Four, "Jazz" is their middle name, will be at Lakeview park from now to the end of the season, through the initiative of Harry Kitzinger, for they were about to make terms for Massachusetts lake for the rest of the season. Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday night—Jimmy Lyons every night.

Two hundred Smiths, riding in vehicles typical of the five generations represented, recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of William Smith in Albion, Ill. He led the procession in a pioneer wagon with solid wooden wheels. After the centennial came the second generation riding in jolt wagons. Then came the third generation in smart surreys and buggies, followed by the fourth in automobiles. The rear was brought up by youngsters in baby carriages.

LAKEVIEW PARK

Over the Top with the HONEY BOY FOUR Jazzers De Luxe—Next Week Mutt and Jeff for Dancing

THE STRAND THEATRE

COOL—CLEAN—COMFORTABLE Where First Run Pictures Are Shown

NEXT WEEK—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

KITTY GORDON

"MERELY PLAYERS"

(6 Reels.)

All star cast. Modern story about smart people.

"THE DEMON"

FEATURING

EDITH STOREY

Thrilling story of Algerian life.

WONDERFUL ALLIED WAR PICTURES

Smashing Comedy and Pathe Weekly

Soloist: Bertha Rock Ball

SUNDAY SACRED CONCERT

THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN

Jordan & Small—Pesce Duo—Sherlock Holmes—McKenzie Trio—Ethel Dobson Sayles

TEN REELS OF PICTURES.

Direct From New York City

COMING! COMING! COMING! First Time Shown in New England

"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER"

Big Smashing Attraction of a Generation. 8 Parts. REGULAR FEATURES BESIDES. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF JEWISH FAITH

The following is contributed by the Jewish welfare board, United States army and navy, 149 Fifth avenue, New York City:

Every American soldier or sailor of Jewish faith, who arrives in London, will find a welcome at the headquarters of the Jewish International hospital league. This organization is conducted by a committee of prominent Jews of the United Kingdom, headed by Louis Jacobs of London, who have pledged their co-operation to the Jewish welfare board, United States army and navy, the Jewish branch of the International Y.M.C.A. Hospital league and other Canadian, Australian, and continental welfare agencies.

The Jewish welfare board has welcomed the efforts of the new co-operative agency, in a letter to Mr. Jacobson, Chester J. Teller, executive director of the Jewish welfare board is

and the relationship between the two organizations as follows:

"As the aims of our government in this war are one, so is the purpose of this organization engaged in welfare service likewise single, and we have no difference in regarding the hospital and information bureau of our London friends as one of the facilities of the Jewish welfare board through which its welfare activities will be given greater effectiveness."

Centrally located in London, near the Y.M.C.A. Eagle Hut on the Strand, the hospital building will serve as a center of information and assistance for all Jewish troops in the British Isles, especially visiting Americans, Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians and South Africans. It will act as a clearing house for existing Jewish welfare agencies and help the soldiers to get in touch with them. American soldiers will learn where they can meet Jewish chaplains abroad and how they can come in contact with Jewish welfare board workers, overseas.

The house which was formerly occupied by the Y.M.C.A. contains a reading and writing rooms. The hospital, provided for soldiers is

however, one of its lesser functions. Its greater aim is to deal with every aspect of Jewish soldier life in Great Britain—in all army camps, hospitals and large cities. Its work will in general be parallel to that done by the Jewish welfare board among soldiers and sailors in the United States.

A central information bureau will also be set up in London, near a gate way by which a large number of soldiers come into the city—to direct the men to the hospital house, to furnish them with desired information regarding the city and to assist them in their personal difficulties. Efforts will be made to arrange for entertainment of visiting soldiers and sailors in Jewish homes when on furlough and during the high holidays, and to provide comforts for the Jewish men in hospitals.

The Hospitality league is unofficial and is organized and supported by a group of volunteers from among the most prominent persons in Anglo-Jewish life.

An Italian aviator recently crossed the Atlantic and flew over Albania, a distance of 533 miles, in 5 hours and 45 minutes.



NEW GENERAL

Colonel Cyrus Radford of the U.S. marines, has just been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was head of the 3rd of Marines at Philadelphia before the war.

BRAVE WAR PARENTS IN REMOTE DISTRICTS

Upon his return from a recent visit to Texas, Assistant Secretary Clarence Ousley sent this account of an incident to Secretary Houston. In the face of increasing American casualties in France it offers additional evidence of a staunch-hearted and resolute Americanism in the rural sections:

On a recent visit to Texas I stopped at Marshall on my way to College Station to rest on Sunday, July 21, with a friend who is the pastor of the First Baptist church there. I was not altogether surprised when he insisted that I should say something to his congregation at the morning service, but I was surprised to have an urgent call from a camp meeting eighteen miles away, to speak there in the afternoon, and I was very reluctant to go, because I was tired, but I could not refuse a call from a

group of farmers in my own state. I asked the messenger who brought the invitation whether it would be proper for me to say anything regarding the agricultural problem, and he assured me that the people regarded the agricultural program as a part of the war program, and that I would be at full liberty to speak about it as I might see fit.

I reached the meeting just as the congregation had arisen for prayer. The minister prayed with great fervor in the usual way of evangelical petition and the congregation responded with fervent amens coming from every quarter of the tabernacle. There had been several conversions at the morning service and the air was electric with spiritual rapture. After the usual plea for the continuing presence of the Holy Spirit, the minister prayed for our army and the congregation continued with earnest amens. He asked for victory to our arms and for our righteous cause, and he asked that our boys might return whole in body and mind and soul. The amens came in a great volume of heart-swelling emotion as the mothers and fathers thought of their sons.

Then the minister dropped his voice and said with humility but with adamant resolution: "But, oh Lord, if they must fall, let them fall with their faces to the front." There was a moment of silence in the congregation, and then there came in a deep chorus, with a sob, "Amen."

When mothers and fathers in remote districts, away from the sound of the life and drum and the sight of warships, airplanes and marching parades, can say amen to the courageous death of their sons, we need have no fear that the plain people of the United States will fail in the resolution to sustain our cause to the utmost.

CLARENCE OUSLEY, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Speaking in the reeling debate on the censorship, Herr Haase, independent socialist, said a "black bureau" was in existence which secretary exercised a censorship of letters to members of the reichstag belonging to various parties.



All on the Job! All the Time!

Now, more than ever before in our history industrial production has to be increased. This is a necessity in winning the war. And because so many of our best men are fighting democracy's battles at the front, those of us who stay here must labor with increased efficiency.

There is one way to get increased efficiency. There must be no square pegs for round holes — each one of us must do the work he can do best.

This does not mean that we must all change our jobs at once. The government does not want that. If you have a useful job stick to it. If not, offer yourself to the government, so you can be placed when and where your services are most needed by the nation. If you *have* to change your work consult the U. S. Employment Ser-

vice, through one of its 500 branches, or one of its 20,000 Public Service Reserve Agents. And you, Mr. Employer! Seek the needed men through this Service. Don't blindly withdraw men from other jobs. The work they are now doing may be most valuable to the government. The U. S. Employ-

ment Service has definite knowledge of what is most urgently needed and of the labor supply of the entire Nation. Ask for the men you need and you will be supplied as far as it can be done without hurting other war work.

Centralized knowledge is needed to effect the correct distribution of labor. The U. S. Employment Service is the official branch of the govern-

ment created to assist workmen and employers alike. The government asks you to use no other agency.

President's Statement

"Industry plays as essential and honorable a role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation."

"Therefore, I solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1st, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

WOODROW WILSON.

United States
Employment Service
U.S. Dept of Labor W.B. Wilson Secy.

This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor

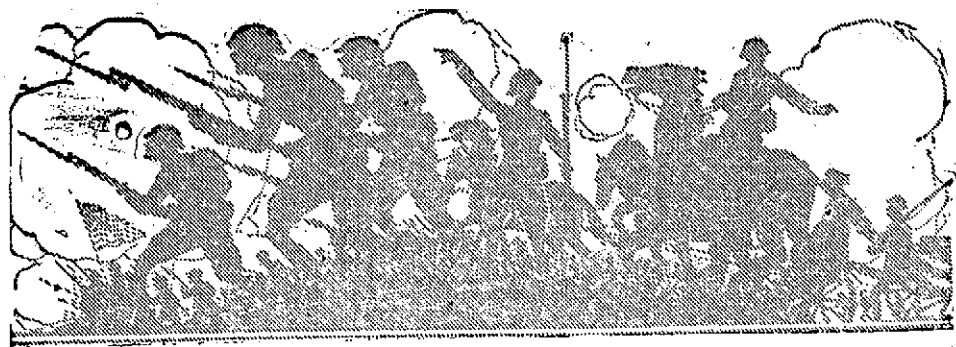


By the Division of Advertising of the Committee on Public Information

Patriotically Contributed to
the Winning of the War by

Patriotically Contributed to the Winning of the War by
LYON CARPET COMPANY

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
119 Merrimack Street



PATRIOTISM IS WORKING PRISON MIRACLE

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Aug. 17.—Patriotism is proving the greatest regenerative influence that ever entered the penitentiary.

Wardens of practically every state prison have agreed upon that.

Many of them have expressed the belief that it is today the most powerful of all checks against crime and crime impulse.

For patriotism is the exact opposite of anarchy, which is another word for outlawry.

San Quentin penitentiary, one of the

"penitents" have subscribed to thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, the Red Cross and other war interests.

A man behind the bars hasn't much chance to spend money, even if he has it. A little tobacco, a little luxury of an innocuous sort, a tid-bit now and then—things that mean so much to the man in the "cage"—these have been sacrificed so that the boys in khaki may "win big." And willingly! There was no "drive," no coercion in San Quentin.

Behind these walls where, through those mysterious ears of a prison, news from the outside filters in, these men in gray (stripes having been abolished here) have learned about the titanic world struggle for freedom for all forever.

and who were lawless because they argued that society owed them a living—many of these men have, under the flame of patriotism come to a new understanding of the enormity of criminal selfishness and the greater satisfaction there may be in sacrifice and service.

They do not put these things in words, for convicts are notably reticent of emotion and blunt in speech, but the testimony of their actions is plain enough.

Letters by the score, written to Warden Johnston, show that even the most defiant among the prisoners profess to cherish their American birthright, no matter what their lapses have been. Said one, a "two-time loser":

"Give me a chance. I'm not asking for a pardon. Just send me to the

CALL FOR WILSON

British Urge President to Visit Europe—Want Permanent Representation at Least

"He Should Be the Spokesman of the Allies," Says Britisher

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 17.—Hope is expressed in many British quarters that President Wilson will find it advisable to visit Europe soon, and even more widespread is the hope that he will send to Europe a permanent personal representative.

This hope was given expression a few days ago in a series of articles in the Manchester Guardian.

The Guardian first complained in an article on "The Road to Peace," that "there is the initial difficulty that no spokesman of one allied nation can speak equally for all."

Then a former member of parliament, signing himself "Ex-M. P.," wrote to the editor asking: "But is this difficulty insuperable? You say President Wilson is a long way off. The cable annihilates distance, and he has his representative in London. There is one very cogent reason why he should be accepted as the spokesman of the allies—that not one of them can do without him."

To this the editor of the Guardian made the following signed answer:

"Nothing is more desirable than that President Wilson should take a more active part in the direction of policy, but for that it would be essential that some representative in intimate personal association with him and enjoying in the fullest degree his confidence should be present in this country and should take part in all the most intimate councils of the allies. So far President Wilson has sent no such representatives, though Colonel House for a short time pretty much fulfilled this office. It is of urgent importance that he should do so."



TAUGHT HOW TO CARRY WOUNDED MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The soldiers in cantonments throughout the country are being taught the art of handling a wounded man and carrying him with as little additional pain as possible—and it is an art. The possibilities in this work are being demonstrated by W. B. Longfellow, field agent of the American Red Cross, who for years has taught first aid

1.—The regulation method of carrying a wounded man—the "cross shoulder" or "fireman's lift." The problem is to replace the patient painlessly upon the ground. 2.—Reaching through with his free hand, the rescuer pulls the injured man's free leg so that the body is in a sitting position, most of the weight hanging on the rescuer's neck. The carrier then kneels on one knee and lowers the wounded man to the ground.

and life saving. The carries he uses were taught by him to policemen, firemen, railroad

only person who is teaching the men of the American army how to carry a wounded comrade painlessly.

C. H. HANSON & CO., Inc.

ROCK STREET

The Home of **Kelly Springfield Tires**

Guaranteed 6000 to 7500 Miles.

THE NEW KELLY CORD TIRE IS A WINNER

Kant Slip, Driving and Cord Tires, all sizes.

COMMERCIAL BODIES FOR FORD CHASSIS

CANADA'S SONS FLOCK TO THE WAR

(By N.E.A. Special Correspondent.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 17.—Canada, already a country of old men, women and children, is crouching for a last spring.

Far and near, she has sent the call to her remaining sons to rally round the banner already dyed with the blood of those who have gone to war.

From Mexico, South America and the United States, they are answering the call. Board any steamer, any train leading to the great province to the

north, and you will see them on their way.

Many have their families with them, and some their mothers. On a recent steamer from Pacific ports to Canada, 40 young men with their relatives were on their way to the great concentration camp at Victoria.

There is no peace movement in Canada. The returned soldiers, of whom there are now thousands throughout the dominion, would see that it was laughed to scorn.

Canada, after four years of war, is a machine bent on turning out one product—Victory.

Every time a man changes jobs the country may lose

(in money value)

5 Rifles
or 1,000 Cartridges
or 10 H. E. Shells
or 10 pair Shoes
or 8 Uniforms
or 50 Hand Grenades

It is loss that can never be made up. For it represents time lost in a man's moving, if he goes to another city. It represents time lost in breaking the man in on his new job. It represents time lost in finding a man for the job left open and in training him. It represents idle time for a machine. It makes a gap in the steady flow of supplies that the boys in France must have to thrash the Kaiser.

On the average it costs from \$20 to \$200 for every man who changes his job.

When you need more men, don't let this loss fall on a plant that is engaged in essential war work. Let the Government find men for you—men who are not engaged on essential war work. It is for this purpose that the United States Employment Service has been organized, with 500 branch offices through the country and 20,000 U. S. Public Service Reserve agents to find men for manufacturers who need them.

Write the Director General at Washington.

United States Employment Service
U.S. Dept. of Labor W.B. Wilson Secy.



This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor

by the Division of Advertising of the Committee on Public Information.

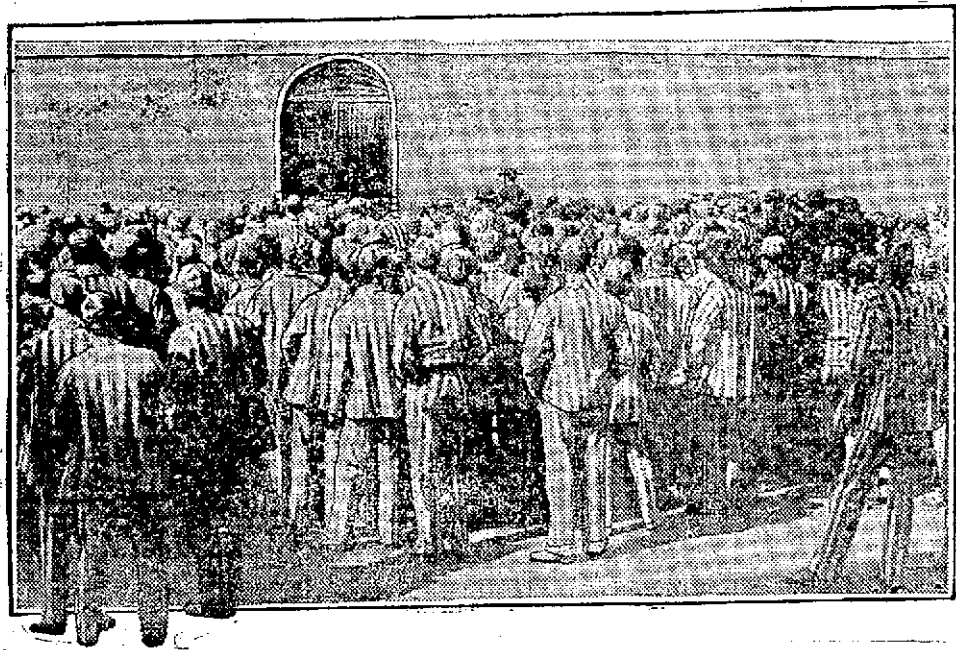
Contributed for the Winning of the War by

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
119 Merrimack St.

C. S. DODGE

Picker Pin Manufacturer,

67 Payne St.



largest in the country, where I came to observe this new heaven at work, is typical of most other state prisons in this respect.

Warden James Johnston says that a vote of the 2000 inmates would show an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of fighting with the American army, if that were possible.

Many of them have begged with tears in their eyes for that privilege—that they might thus restore themselves to the respect of their fellows and themselves.

Plea Usually Genuine

That the plea is in most cases genuine is proved on the records in the prison books which show that these

Their response has been startling to even the oldest guards who thought they could learn nothing new about the convict.

It is not alone their fighting spirit that has been stirred by love of country, the sentiment that will not die in the blackest heart, altogether.

They have softened toward each other. Strange prison feuds are dying out. The men have been drawn measurably closer together by their common bond of patriotism. Discipline has been improved; co-operation with the prison authorities increased.

Love of Country

Love of country has lifted them. Men who have been walled away because they exalted self over society

front with the understanding that I'm a convict, ready to come back here again and serve my time after I've done my share for my country. I want to prove that a man can be a good American, even if he's a prisoner."

Of course the warden is compelled to deny all these pleas, but they show how the heaven of patriotism is at work behind the stone and steel.

It's a far cry from the felon's stripes to the stripes on the flag, but perhaps much of the degradation for which the former stand has been removed through the influence of the latter, which many a convict in America's penitentiaries sincerely yearns to serve.

STUART G. MASTERS.

SOLDIERS TO SALUTE WITH RIGHT HAND

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

LONDON.—A new army order calls

for all soldiers to salute with the right hand, the head turned toward the person saluted. A left-hand salute will be allowed only in cases of physical incapacity of the right.



WILL CONTROL RED CROSS SUPPLIES

AKRON, O., Aug. 17.—Announcement has been made of the appointment of A. B. Jones, second vice-president of the E. F. Goodrich Co., as head of the distribution of American Red Cross supplies in France. Before joining the Goodrich company Jones had held responsible railroad positions and at one time was closely associated with Gen. W. W. Atterbury, now director general of the railroads in France for the United States.

FOR SALE

1916 CADILLAC
7 passenger touring car, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed.

1917 PACKARD TWIN-SIX
2-25 five passenger phaeton, excellent finish and mechanical condition.

Real Worth-While Automobiles

GEO. R. DANA
2-24 East Merrimack Street

Union Sheet Metal Co.

LARGE & McLEAN

Makers of Automobile Sheet-Metal Parts

Fenders made from fender metal. Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.

WE DO LEAD-BURNING
337 Thorndike Street
Tel. 1309 Davis Square

Like "FIRSTS," Factory "SECONDS" TIRES

Are becoming more scarce each day. BUY YOURS TODAY.

AUTO CHAIRS, BACK RESTS AND CUSHIONS

DONOVAN'S HARNESS AND AUTO SUPPLY CO.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

A.A.A. Auto Blue Books. Auto Supplies. Vulcanizing Boston Auto Supply Co., 96 Bridge St. Open every evening. Next to railroad track. Phone 3595.

ACCESSORIES

Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LARGEST.

Open evenings. Tel. 3530-3531. **PITTS, Hurd Street**

Anderson's TIRE SHOP

Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3521-W. 125 Paige St.

Auto Tops

Made and re-covered auto curtains and doors to order; also full line of greases, oils and sundries. Donovan's Harness Co., Market Street.

Batteries

REPLACED RECHARGED

Lowell Storage Battery Station, Moody St., Opp. City Hall.

Gasoline 26c

Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Glass Set In wind shields and auto lamps. By P. D. McAvillie, 42 Shaffer St. Tel. 4095.

Lowell Motor Mart

MOODY ST., NEXT TO CITY HALL.

Agents for the Famous Dodge Brothers at \$885, the Wonderful Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful Velie at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand.

STEPHEN L. ROCHETTE, Prop.

Chandler The famous Light Six. Lowell Motor Mart, Moody Street, next to City Hall.

Dort Cars Roadsters \$795; touring, \$865; L.O.B. Roadster, \$915. A car of today. See it at Highland Garage, 14 E. street. L. H. Inoué.

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

BUILDING NEWS AND REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Among the building permits issued this week at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall was one to Charles E. Fogg for the erection of a bungalow at 54 Hadley street. The building will be 27x38 and the estimated cost is \$4000.

Other permits issued include the following: To Athanasios Asimakopoulos

JOHN BRADY

155 Church St.—Telephone
DRY SLAB WOOD, MILL KINDLING, WOOD, SPRUCE EDGINGS, HARD WOOD, HARD WOOD BUTTS, HARD AND SOFT WOOD TRASH, 1 guarantee my \$1 and \$2 loads of dry kindling to be the best in Lowell.

If not as represented the wood is free.

THOS. H. ELLIOTT

Established 1865
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
64 Central St., Cor. Prescott

Graham R. Whidden

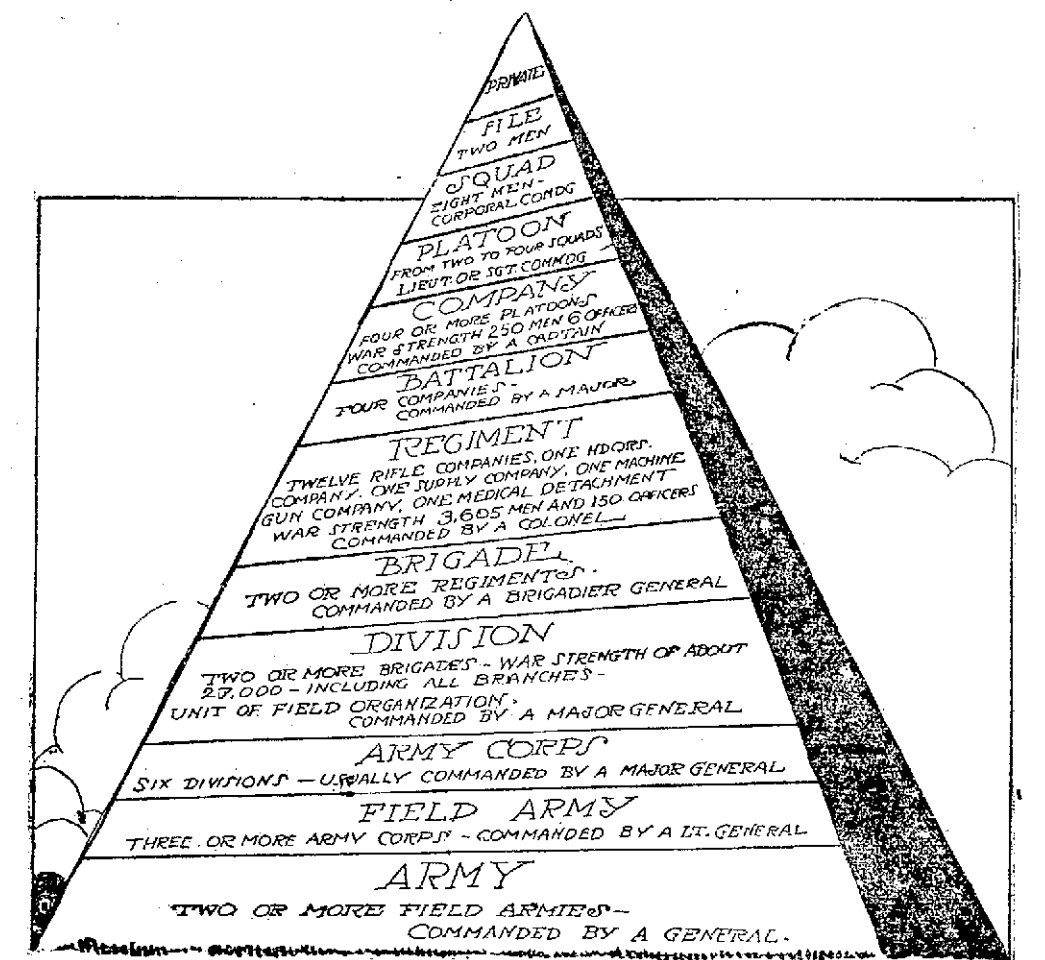
—INSURANCE—
OF ALL KINDS
812 Hildreth Building Tel. 144

D. H. WALKER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Office: 520 Dutton Street. Tel. 905.
Res.: 144 Banks St. Tel. 2994

E. F. GILLIGAN & CO.

Painting Contractors
PAPERHANGING and INTERIOR DECORATING
No Job Too Small—None Too Large
184 Bowens Street Tel. 3523-14



HOW OUR ARMY IS ORGANIZED

The first American field army, composed of the five army corps recently organized in France, has been formed at the front under the direct command of General Pershing. The next step in the organization of the expeditionary force will be the formation of an army, comprising two or more field armies. This diagram shows how our army is organized, from a private to an army.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

Woman From Food Administrator's Office Says Lowell Kitchen is a Model One

"Not another community kitchen in the country can begin to compare with the one in Lowell. It is the very best." This statement came from Miss Van Housen, who visited the kitchen at 502 Dutton street the other day, and as she is located in the office of Food Administrator Hoover, in Washington, it looks as though her statement ought to carry some weight.

If one has a desire to see some of the best specimens in vegetables they can see them here. One woman

brought a suit case full of string beans, measuring 8 and 9 inches in length. She will dry these, and probably when she takes the beans home in the dry state she can carry them in a pint or perhaps a quart cardboard box, called a "container." Today she brought an other suitcase full and will can these in large glass jars.

A large cabbage weighing 11 pounds weighed only 4 ounces after being dried.

There is an ample supply of sugar to work with, but as it is understood that about 4000 people in the city were fortunate enough to secure a quantity for the purpose of canning, something like 25 pounds, it is requested that Kohl Rabi is an uncommon vegetable, but it has a very appetizing appearance in the glass jars, ready to be put away for use next winter. This vegetable is easy to grow, and seems to

be a happy medium between cabbage and turnip.

Another good jam is peach butter. This is made from the peellings, the bruised places of the peach which if not decayed, may be made use of; lemon juice, spices and a few of the stones are used for flavoring.

MALTA GIVES 24,000 MEN TO AID BRITAIN

(By Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)
LONDON.—Since the beginning of the war the island of Malta has given 24,000 men to the British air service, motor drivers' corps, artillery, labor battalions and the navy.

CUPID TAKES HELLO GIRLS IN LONDON

(By Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)
LONDON.—So many girl telephone operators have been married lately that London is feeling the shortage. Young women are entering the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps or the Women's Royal Naval service to such an extent that telephone girls are scarce.

W. A. LEW

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
Prices reasonable. Call today. We can please you.
48 JOHN STREET

THE PRENTISS FURNITURE STORE

Is the place to select your household goods. We have everything in that line and a large storehouse full of furniture at prices that will let you save money and make you think you have been made a present of the goods. Remember the place—Prentiss, the new and second hand furniture dealer. It is what you pay that lets you save. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Call at O. F. Prentiss, 356 Bridge Street. We can save you money on new or old furniture. Start today and get what you want. Prices are going up every day. Purchase now.

Arabian, land and buildings corner Myrtle and Third sts.
City Institution for Savings, trustee, to Benjamin A. Staveley et ux, land and buildings, Middlesex st.
Robert G. Bartlett to Merrivale Co., Lowell, land.
Julia E. Burns et al to Adam Chassin, land and buildings, Cushing st.
Michael McGlinchey to Michael McGlinchey et ux, land and buildings on Gorham st.
Florence Hildreth Nesmith to Elizabeth Charbonneau, land, Dana st.
Eddie L. Gray to John M. Quigley et al, land, Inland st.
Lowell Reform club to John J. Higgins, land and buildings, Pond st.
Mary T. Tompkins to John Ashworth, land, corner Grant st. and Hamilton av.
Stewart C. Gulline to William J. Moore, land and buildings, Stewart st.
Clara M. Parker to Amasa A. Brown, land, Bennett st.
Alphonse Rodrigue to Arthur Mireault, land, Carmine st.
Jessie E. Bailey to Henrietta Hill, land and buildings, Canton st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending Aug. 10, 1918
LOWELL
Ella B. Richardson to Amos C. Lewis, land, Holt st.
William C. Stevenson to Sarah E. Stevenson, land and buildings corner Princeton and Stevens sts.
Margaret P. McCann to Joseph Saymonski et ux, corner Lakeview and Fulton st.
Elizabeth Carleton et al to Michael Grosse, land and buildings, Union st.
John H. Johnson to Joseph I. Paquin et ux, land, Fourth st.
Walter B. Emerson to Mangasar M.

BILERICA

Samuel Busnack to Mary V. Cole et al, land at Pinedale park.
Frank A. Bailey to Mary McGuinness, land on Montrose and Sachem sts.
Eugene B. Hamilton to Edward Na-deau, land, The Pines.
Aaron Adelman to Anna A. Parker, land, Riverbank terrace.

JOHN A. COTTER & CO.

HEATING and PLUMBING
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY ST.

J. F. McMAHON & CO.

Plumbing and Heating
Gas and Water Fitting
We specialize with Richardson boilers. Estimates given on large or small jobs.
51 UNION ST., LOWELL
Office Tel. 1376-W, Res. Tel. 1376-R

Aaron Adelman to Anna A. Parker, land, Riverbank terrace.
Joseph F. Pay to Frank Wojtowicz et ux, land and buildings.
Aaron Adelman to Clara M. Martin, land, Manning st.
George H. Hill to John T. Newton, land, Marion terrace.
John A. Richardson to Peter C. Fitzner, land, Holt st.
Eugene B. Hamilton to Mary F. Duffy, land, Pinehurst manor.
Harry C. Mohr to Emma L. Doyle, land, Nuttings Lake park annex.
Melville O. Wier to Frank C. Saball, land, Rivermere on the Concord.
Harry A. Wright to Chester A. Wright, land and buildings, Pond st.
Anna A. Parker to Margaret L. Hodder, land, corner Grant st. and Hamilton av.
Fred F. Evans to Otto Swenson et ux, land, Chadwick st.
Gustav Schaefer to John B. Capra, land, Pollard st.
Cecilia A. Small et al to Thomas H. Stewart, land and buildings, Canal st.
Bridget Walsh to Wladyslaw Dopytat et al, land and buildings.

DRACUT

Thomas Edward Lynch to Otis P. Coburn, land on Bayard st. and Hartford av.
Samuel Richardson to Reuben Richardson et al, land.
George M. Braloy et ux to Moseley Hale, land at Bel-Air park.
Eastern Land Trust by trs. to Cora Girard et al, land, Sterrilmack park.
Jakul Karnas et ux to Stanislaw Lemek et ux, land, Primrose Hill rd.

WALTER E. GUYETTE

Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer
Office 53 Central St., Room 77-78
A complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgage. 3 1/2% mortgage notes discounted. Heirs or others can have money advanced on undivided estates anywhere.

J. J. SPILLANE & CO.

Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Estimates Furnished
22 ANDOVER STREET
2420—Telephone—1654

HELP WANTED

THOUSANDS MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS, 18 or over, wanted immediately by U. S. government; easy office positions at Washington and in every large city; experience unnecessary; \$100 month and up, 7-hour day. Your country needs you; help her. Write immediately for free list of positions open. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 170 G, Rochester, N. Y.

SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES over 16 years, as clerks in down town office. Stenography not required. G. 87, this office.

HELP WANTED—Several men, market gardeners preferred, or others with some knowledge of garden seeds. An unusual sales proposition offering a real opportunity. The Wing Seed Co., Mechanicsburg, O.

MCKAY SEWERS
3 Men Wanted on Misses' and Children's Shoes. Good job. Steady work. Derry Shoe Co., Derry, N. H.

Bookkeeper WANTED

PITTS' AUTO SUPPLY

WANTED

At Brookside Worsted Mills
BROOKSIDE, MASS.
SIX SPEEDER TENDERS
FIVE HEAVY DRAWING HANDS
Pay Over \$13.50 Per Week
TEN CAP SPINNERS
Pay Over \$16.00 Per Week
10 RING TWISTERS
4 DRESSER SPOOLERS
4 REELERS
Pay Over \$13.50 Per Week
Transportation Paid Both Ways.
Government Work.
Apply at the Mill or Telephone 2234.

LABORERS

Wanted for track work. Good wages, free transportation, outdoor work. Apply

Bay State Street Railway Co.

Local Office

WANTED

Man and boy in printing dept.

Shaw Stocking Co.

Wanted for track work. Good wages, free transportation, outdoor work. Apply

WANTED

Man about 16 years old in Yarn Dept. T. Martin & Bro. Mfg. Co., 100 Cambridge St.

WANTED

Good steady and capable man to run cards and spinning mule in woolen mills. Apply Box 25, Sumner, Prince Edward Island, stating experience and wages wanted.

John W. Peabody to John Wilkins, land and buildings, Hildreth st.
Franciszek Kus to Antoni Plat, land and buildings.
Isale J. Roussel to Henri Ricard, land, Old road from Lowell to Pelham, N. H.
Isale J. Roussel to Francisco J. Ferreria et ux, land and buildings, road leading from Lowell to Pelham, N. H.
George M. Wright et al to Grasthios Blotiss, land and buildings, Riverside st.
Fred C. Tobey Investment Co. by trs. to Pierre Maille, land, Hildreth street terrace.
Osmond A. McCoy to John J. Long, land and buildings, Arlington av.

TOWNSBURY

Emily M. Babcock to Josephine A.

WESTFORD

Frank Collins to Josephine C. Secha, land, Forge Village.
Panagiotis Arvanites to William Poutepoulos et al, land and buildings, highway from Chelmsford to Acton.

WILMINGTON

Leon M. Zilinski et al to Kaziemera Menlwa, land, Wilmington Sq. park.

ROBERTS, land and buildings at Oakland park.

TYNGSBORO

Leo L. Luford to Bertha M. Hazard, land and buildings.
Charles F. Perham to Chester G. Ingalls, land.
Charles F. Perham to Ernest Clough, land.

WESTFORD

Frank Collins to Josephine C. Secha, land, Forge Village.
Panagiotis Arvanites to William Poutepoulos et al, land and buildings, highway from Chelmsford to Acton.

WILMINGTON

Leon M. Zilinski et al to Kaziemera Menlwa, land, Wilmington Sq. park.

ROBERTS, land and buildings at Oakland park.

TYNGSBORO

Leo L. Luford to Bertha M. Hazard, land and buildings.
Charles F. Perham to Chester G. Ingalls, land.
Charles F. Perham to Ernest Clough, land.

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John W. Peabody to John Wilkins, land and buildings, Hildreth st.
Franciszek Kus to Antoni Plat, land and buildings.
Isale J. Roussel to Henri Ricard, land, Old road from Lowell to Pelham, N. H.
Isale J. Roussel to Francisco J. Ferreria et ux, land and buildings, road leading from Lowell to Pelham, N. H.
George M. Wright et al to Grasthios Blotiss, land and buildings, Riverside st.
Fred C. Tobey Investment Co. by trs. to Pierre Maille, land, Hildreth street terrace.
Osmond A. McCoy to John J. Long, land and buildings, Arlington av.

TOWNSBURY

Emily M. Babcock to Josephine A.

WESTFORD

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REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Sales by E. Gaston Campbell
E. Gaston Campbell with offices in the Hildreth Building, reports the following sales for the week ending Aug. 10, 1918:
Final papers have been passed on two lots of land containing 11,000 feet, situated in Dana street. The purchaser in this transaction is Elizabeth Charbonneau, the grantor being Florence Hildreth Nesmith.

MOUNT PLEASANT PARK

WESTFORD STREET TROLLEY LINE TO PARK
100—BEAUTIFUL GARDEN OR BUILDING LOTS—100 OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Saturday P. M. and All Day Sunday, Also Every Evening

This tract contains some of the finest house lots ever offered for sale in Lowell, at prices far below what inferior land is selling for today. In order to assist the City of Lowell in its new growth and expansion, the owners of this wonderfully located land have consented to offer at the present time, some of the choicest lots, at such low prices, and on such ridiculously easy terms that any person of moderate means can own his own home. This property should double in value in the next year or two, and many a handsome profit will be reaped by those who buy now, as the owners have shown their public spirit by putting prices on the lots of not more than one-half of present values, and in some cases of only one-third the real cash value of the lots. Lowell has simply got to have more houses, and more houses require more lots to put them on. Buy now and double your money. Land is the safest investment in the world—it cannot run away, burn up, or be stolen. It always increases in value.

Salesmen on the Grounds. Come and See for Yourself What We Are Offering.

Mount Pleasant Realty Co.

Local Office: 147 Central Street, Room 214
D. BRADLEE RICH & CLARK, Exclusive Agents.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

CHIN LEE CO.—Chop suey, American food. 112 a. m. to 1 a. m. 65 Merrimack st.

CONTRACTORS—BUILDERS

CONTRACTOR and Builder, Arthur F. Rabour, residence, 354 Bridge st. Res. phone, 6043-M, shop, 1316.

DENTIST

DR. HARR, D.D.S., 305 Sunnyside, Tel. 593.
9 to 12; 1 to 5, Mon-Fri Sat evngs. Tel. 593.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

N. E. ELEC. and SUPPLY CORP., 221 Dutton st. Electric Fans at reduced prices. 30 Electric Ceiling Fans, \$22 each. Tel. 1317-W.

INSURANCE

PARSONS, 364 SUN BUILDING—Insurance of all kinds.

PIANO TUNERS

J. KEESHAW, piano and organs tuned and repaired. 60 Humphrey st. Tel. 374-M.

ROOFERS

ROOFERS—J. Burns & Son, slate roofers. Roof Tel. 323-W.
155 Concord st., Tel. 1261-W, 97 Hoyt ave.

STOVE REPAIRS

QUINN STOVE REPAIR CO., 140 Gorham st., carries in stock, linings, grates, water fronts and other parts to fit all stoves and ranges. Work promptly attended to. Tel. 1170.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

\$2500 BUYS A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE house; all modern improvements, Seventh ave., Pawtucketville, Sterling B. Crosby, 116 Central st. Tel. 343.

\$1800 BUYS A 6-ROOM COTTAGE West Third st., Centralville, Sterling B. Crosby, 116 Central st. Tel. 343.

COTTAGE HOUSE for sale, near Cosgrove street. Bath hot and cold water, set runs; 10,000 feet land. Price \$2000. D. E. Leary, Hildreth bldg.

7 ROOM COTTAGE for sale, near Chelmsford st. Newly painted and excellent repair. Price \$2000. D. E. Leary, Hildreth bldg.

7 ROOM COTTAGE for sale, near London street. Steam heat, bath, set runs, cement cellar, handy repair. D. E. Leary, Hildreth bldg.

If you want quick returns try classified ads in The Sun. Lowell's greatest newspaper.

WANTED
TO BUY A SAFE FOR CASH.
The Rogers Co., 101 Central st.

WASHINGS wanted at 103 Bridge st. Room 9. Good work guaranteed.

BOOKS, NOVELS, RECORDS, PLAYS, ER ROLLS, MERRITT'S Book Store, 277 Middlesex st.

FOUR of FIVE ROOM TENEMENT wanted by family of three. Phone 593-W.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of all kinds wanted, I pay best prices cash. A. Belanger, 539 Merrimack st., tel. 1285-R.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for second-hand clothing and shoes. A. Brown, 115 East street.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON
Southern Division
To Boston, Fr. Boston
Lve. Arr. Lve. Arr.
3:20 6:45 7:45 8:20
6:30 9:55 10:55 11:30
9:30 12:55 1:55 2:30
12:30 3:55 4:55 5:30
3:30 6:55 7:55 8:30
6:30 9:55 10:55 11:30
9:30 12:55 1:55 2:30
12:30 3

